THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, April 21, 1807. No. 1074.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Flour, Oats, Corn, and Hay, will be taken in exchange for SALT. Apply to,

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1807. 3m.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence.

Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

PHILIP GILLAND,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he will open TAVERN, the first of April next, in the house of the late Robert Henderson, (*sign of Thomas Jefferson,*) in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he will be well supplied with a choice assortment of Liquors, Hay and Oats, of the best quality. The house is large and well calculated for the reception of genteel company, with commodious stabling adjoining the premises. As a house of entertainment, it is well known for its respectability. Every necessary attention shall be paid to travellers, as well as town and country customers.

N. B. Six or eight genteel boarders will be accommodated.

Pittsburgh, March 16th, 1807.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

ROBERT WELSH,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his shop in Market Street, corner of Front Street, and adjoining Mr. Porter's Nail Factory, where he will be happy to supply all those who may call on him, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction, both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He likewise informs traders and others that he constantly keeps a handsome assortment of *ready made* BOOTS and SHOES, which he will warrant good, and which he will sell wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1807. tf.

Hemp Wanted,

SIX DOLLARS *CASH* per cwt. will be given for clean sound HEMP, by JOHN IRWIN, Rope Maker, Corner of Third and Liberty Streets, where ROPES of all kinds may be had at the most moderate prices.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

⁂ *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

NEW QUEENSWARE AND *GLASS WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscriber has imported by the late arrivals, and is now opening at his Warehouse, No. 224, Market street, BALTIMORE, a choice and extensive assortment of *QUEENSWARE* and *GLASS*, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices. Having made arrangements with the most respectable factories in England, he will be always supplied with the best ware and newest fancy patterns, and flatters himself, that as carriage is much lower from Baltimore than Philadelphia, it will be an inducement to the western merchants to give him their orders, which will be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

THOMAS STEWART.

Baltimore, No. 224, Market Street,
February 1st. 1807.

COL. BURR's EXAMINATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 3.

The examination of Col. Aaron Burr, which commenced in private at the Eagle tavern in this city, on Monday last, was continued on Tuesday at the Capitol, before the Chief Justice of the United States, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of citizens. Col. Burr had been recognized to appear at 10 o'clock. At half past ten he presented himself before the judge, and with some degree of emotion apologised for the apparent delay, declaring that he had misapprehended the hour at which he was bound to appear. The judge then adjourned from the court room to the hall of the House of Delegates, for the better accommodation of the spectators.

(Great complaint has been made about the *private* examination held at the Eagle. Some have branded it with epithets of "a secret and unprecedented proceeding, not unlike the Spanish Inquisition." The facts are said to be, That when the attorney for the district applied to the Chief Justice for a warrant, some conversation ensued on the matter of examination: Mr. Marshall observed that it was indifferent to him whether it was held at the Capitol or the Eagle. Mr. Hay objected to the latter, that no room was sufficiently large to receive the crowd that would attend, which would be a source of considerable inconvenience. Mr. M. observed that this difficulty could be obviated by having the examination in private. To which Mr. H. assented, on the condition, that if there were a discussion by council, they should adjourn to the Capitol. The evidence to be adduced was already before the public. On examination, it was agreed that discussion was necessary. Mr. Hay then moved for an adjournment to the Capitol. In which arrangement, Col. Burr's council immediately acquiesced.

Mr. Hay, Attorney for the United States, in the District of Virginia, opened the examination, and in a speech of considerable length and great perspicuity, enforced the reasons which induced him to believe Col. Burr guilty of the charges which had been alledged against him. These were the same as stated in the last Enquirer, viz: 1st. The setting on foot and providing the means of a military expedition against the territories of a nation with whom the United States were at peace; and 2dly—For High Treason against the U. States.

He cited Blackstone's Commentaries to shew that on a mere question to *commit* a person accused of a crime, nothing more was necessary than to shew a probability that he had been guilty of it. To require more in this incipient stage of the proceedings, particularly in a country of such thin population and extensive territories as the United States, would be to hold out an invitation to perpetrate crimes with a certainty of avoiding punishment. In support of these charges, the testimony of gen. Eaton; the deposition of gen. Wilkinson, and the disclosures made to him by Bollman and Swartwout were relied on. The treasonable *intentions* of Col. Burr being clearly established, enough appeared to render it highly *probable* that he had committed the overt act required by the constitution to consummate the offence. In addition to this testimony, his flight from the Mississippi territory and the evidence of major Perkins, by whom he was conducted from the Tombigbee, where he was apprehended, to this place, stating his attempt to appeal to a magistrate in the state of South Carolina, were adduced as strong circumstances to prove his guilt.

[*Mr. Hay* adduced other reasons for a commitment, among others that the Executives and Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky had sanctioned by their own acts the *probability* of some treasonable conspiracy.]

Col. Burr's attempt to escape from the hands of his escort is thus represented; in passing through the town of Chester, in S. C. the first town of any size that they visited, Col. Burr suddenly alighted from his horse, and threw himself among the small crowd, which had collected to see the cavalcade. He told them that he was Aaron Burr; dragged by a military escort, without any warrant, and contrary to the laws of his country. Major Perkins however immediately followed; seized; and replaced him on his horse. The crowd manifested no disposition to interfere in the business.

Mr. Wickham, in behalf of Col. Burr, combatted with great ingenuity the arguments of Mr. Hay. He contended that *facts* establishing the guilt of the accused ought to be proved before any inference of a treasonable design could be drawn, so as even to warrant a judge in committing for trial; that the evidence in this case was altogether uncertain and illegal, that the deposition of gen. Eaton contained its own self-condemnation, and that the flight of Col. Burr, as it was termed by the counsel for the prossecution, was nothing more than a wish to avoid military persecution. No reason, he contended, existed why the United States were unprepared with testimony. Sufficient time had elapsed since the first apprehension of Col. Burr to take affidavits, tending to prove the facts charged, if he had really been guilty.

Mr. Randolph on the same side made an eloquent addresss to the feelings of the audience, and pursued nearly the same train of reasoning adopted by Mr. Wickham.

(Col. Burr's counsel asserted that his objects were of a nature to be useful to the U. States. As far as they ventured to develope them, it was said to be his intention to assist the United States in case of a war with Spain, which seemed at that time a probable event; and to settle the Ouachita Grant, from which point it would be at least in the power of Col. Burr, to be a useful auxiliary to his country against the enemy.)

Col. *Burr* then arose and addressed the judge. He principally relied on his two former acquittals, and enquired whether there was a probable cause to suppose him guilty, when in Kentucky and the Mississippi territory, where the greatest alarms had been excited, the civil tribunals had pronounced him innocent.

(Col. Burr spoke about 10 minutes. He dwelt upon the unfounded alarms (as he called them) which had existed in the western country; and the way in which he had met them.—The alarm prevalent in the state of Ohio, had produced a judicial enquiry into his conduct before the court of Kentucky. The moment he heard of this step, he had hurried before the court; he demanded an enquiry; and he said he was honorably acquitted. The same alarm followed him to the Mississippi territory: he had there met it again; and not only had the grand jury found nothing against him, but they even presented the government for meddling with him. He denied that he had ever fled from the laws of his country: it was military oppression he had avoided. Although Cowles Mead had promised him his protection, while he remained in the territory, it was a promise which could not be kept. The arm of force was too strong. He had been told even by the officers of an armed boat laying at Natchez, that he was to be seized, hurried on board, and borne off. What could he do? In pursuance of his own judgment and the advice of his best and wisest friends, he was determined to fly from the oppression—He declared it to be false, utterly false, that he had broken his recognizance. He asserted that his designs had been honorable and would have been useful to the U. States. But even admitting that they had been otherwise, they must have been long since abandoned: they had not once ripened into overt acts. There was no treason. He complained of the treatment he had experienced: his loss of property from seizures on the western rivers; the hardships received from his guard; debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper; even to write to his daughter. He dwelt upon his effort to escape into S. Carolina. He said it was a mere attempt to throw himself out of the hands of a military escort into the hands of a civil magistrate. A little before or after dismounting from his horse, he asked whether he had not called for the interference of a magistrate. He spoke as to the alarms of New-Orleans being considered as a probable evidence of a treasonable conspiracy. Those alarms were not produced by him, but by others; by the President who had alarmed gen. *Wilkinson*, and gen. *W.* who had alarmed the city. Respecting *Wilkinson* and Eaton, he made but few observations. He called the depositions produced before the court a parcel of crudities which he should not pretend to be able to understand.)

Mr. Rodney, the Attorney General for the United States closed the arguments. His exordium expressed in a most sensible and impressive manner, the regret he felt in being compelled to arraign a man as a traitor, whom the people of the United States had once elevated to the second office in the government. In discussing this particular question, he took nearly the same ground that had been occupied by Mr. Hay, but he went more particularly into an examination of the testimony.

When the argument were gone through, the Chief Justice observed, that whatever opinion he might give upon this subject, he wished it to be in writing. He would therefore adjourn till the next day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of having time to consider the question.

On Wednesday, the 1st of April the Judge attended, and in the presence of a very numerous assembly, gave the following opinion:—

The U. S.
vs. } on a motion for commitment.
A. Burr.

I am required on the part of the Attorney for the United States to commit the accused on two charges.

1st. For setting on foot and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the United States.

2d. For committing High Treason against the United States. On an application of this kind I certainly should not require that proof which would be necessary to convict the person to be committed, on a trial in chief; nor should I even require, that which should absolutely convince my own mind of the guilt of the accused; but I ought to require, and I should require, that probably cause be shown, and I understand probable cause to be a case made out by proof furnishing good reason, to believe that the crime alledged has been committed by the person charged with having committed it.

I think this opinion entirely reconcilable with that quoted from Judge Blackstone. When that learned and accurate commentator says, that "if upon an enquiry it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless; in such cases only, it is lawful totally to discharge him: otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail;" I do not understand him as meaning to say that the hand of malignity may grasp any individual against whom its hate may be directed, or whom it may capriciously seize, charge him with some secret crime, and put him on the proof of his innocence.—But I understand that the foundation of the proceeding must be a probable cause to believe, there is guilt; which probable cause is only to be done away in the manner stated by Blackstone. The total failure of proof on the part of the accuser would be considered by that writer, as being in itself a legal manifestation of the innocence of the accused.

In enquiring therefore into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound to consider how far those charges are supported by probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of General Eaton and General Wilkinson.

The witness first named proves that among other projects which were more criminal, Col. Burr meditated an expedition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of General Wilkinson, and explanatory of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of gen. Wilkinson bear on col. Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the latter. Exclude this letter; and nothing remains in the testimony, which can in the most remote degree effect col. Burr. That there are to the admissibility of this part of the affidavit great and obvious objections, need not be stated to those, who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the U. States has been divided on them. *When* this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind the reason for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favor of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter, or a true copy of it accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied: but I thought, and I still think, that upon a mere question whether the accused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an inquiry not into guilt but into the probable cause, the omission of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the positive allegations of an affidavit is at too great distance to repair the fault. I could not in this state of the prosecution absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alledged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus, gen. *Wilkinson* states that this letter was received from col. Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing nor does he state the evidence which supports this information. But, in addition to the circumstance that the positive insertion of the fact ought not perhaps, in this stage of the enquiry, to be disregarded, the nature of the case furnishes that evidence.

The letter was in cypher. Gen. *Wilkinson*, it is true, does not say that a cypher had been previously settled between col. Burr and himself, in which they might correspond on subjects which though innocent neither of them might wish to subject to casualities of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; but when we perceive that col. Burr has written in cypher, and that gen. *Wilkinson* is able to decypher the letter, we must either presume that the bearer of its key, or that key, was previously in possession of the person to whom the letter was addressed. In stating particularly the circumstances attending the delivery of this letter, gen. *Wilkinson* does not say that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any surprize at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well as because there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher accompanied by its key, than there is in sending a letter not in cypher; I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in possession of *Wilkinson*. If this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously settled between himself and col. Burr, is in this stage of the enquiry at least a circumstance which sufficiently supports the assertion, that the letter was written by col. Burr.

The enterprize described in this is obviously a military enterprize and must have been intended either against the U. S. or against the territories of some other power on the continent, with all of whom the U. S. were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at least probable cause for believing, that the means for the contemplated expedition were provided. In every part of it, we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means for the expedition, and as these means might be provided in secret, I do not think that further testimony ought to be required to satisfy me, that there is probable cause for committing the prisoner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the attorney general to prefer an indictment against the prisoner, for any other offence which he shall think himself possessed of testimony to support, it is in fact, immaterial whether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commitment or not; but as I hold it to be my duty to insert every charge alledged on the part of the United States in support of which probable cause is shown, and to insert none in support of which probable cause is not shown, I am bound to proceed in the enquiry.

The second charge exhibited against the prisoner, high treason against the United States, in levying war against them.

As this is the most attrocious offence which can be committed against the political body, so is it the charge which is most capable of being employed as the instrument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the bosoms of contending parties struggling for power. It is that, of which the people of America have been most jealous, and therefore, while other crimes are unnoticed, they have refused to trust the national legislature with the definition of this, but have themselves declared in their constitution that "it shall consist only in levying war against the U. States, or in adhering to their enemies giving them aid and comfort." This high crime consists of overt acts which must be proved by two witnesses or by the confession of the party in open court.

Under the controul of this constitutional regulation, I am to enquire whether the testimony laid before me furnishes probable cause in support of this charge. The charge is, that the fact itself has been committed, and the testimony to support it must furnish probable cause for believing that it has been actually committed, or it is insufficient for the purpose for which it is adduced.

Upon this point too, the testimony of Gen. Eaton is first to be considered. That part of his deposition which bears upon this charge is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon N. Orleans, and revolutionizing the western states.

That this plan, if consummated by overt acts would amount to treason, no man will contravert. But it is equally clear, that an intention to commit treason is an offence entirely distinct from the actually commission of that crime.—War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied; men must be assembled in order to levy war. If Col. Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to General Eaton, could it have been alledged that he had gone further than to meditate the crime? Could it have been said that he had actually collected forces and had actually levied war? Most certainly it could not. The crime really contemplated was a conspiracy to commit treason, not actually commission of treason.

If these communications were not treason at the instant they were made, no lapse of time can make them so. They are not in themselves acts. They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were committed, but they cannot supply those acts if they be not proved.

The next testimony is the deposition of Gen. Wilkinson, which consists in the letter already noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of that letter.

This letter has already been considered by the supreme court of the United States, and has been declared to import, taken by itself or in connection with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than of the United States. By that decision I am bound, whether I concurred in it or not.—But I did concur in it. On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter and used against Burr. Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yet I am inclined to think that, on a mere enquiry into probable cause, the declarations of Swartwout made on this particular occasion, may be used against Col. Burr. My reason for thinking so is, that Col. Burr's letter authorises Mr. Swartwout to speak in his name. He empowers Mr. Swartwout to make to Gen. Wilkinson verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible therefore, this testimony may be on a trial in chief, I am inclined to admit it on this enquiry.

If it be admitted, what is its amount? Upon this point too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was, that the words "this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the U. States, at least so far as to admit of further enquiry into their meaning. And if a territory of the United States was to be revolutionized, though only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be treason.

This reason leads to the conclusion that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisoner so late as July last, when the letter was written.

It remains to enquire whether there is also probable cause to believe, that these designs have been ripened into the crime itself by actually levying war against the United States.

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must be actually assembled: and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret, but it can be perpetrated only in open day and in the eye of the world. Testimony of a fact which in its own nature is so notorious ought to be unequivocal. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the U. States, and has been determined in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish probable cause for the opinion that war had been actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case—I should feel much difficulty in parting from the decision then made, unless this case should be clearly distinguished from it. I will, however, briefly review the arguments that have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to shew more clearly the particular operation they have on my own judgment.

The fact to be established is, that in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the United States, and on the shewing of probable cause that this fact has been committed depends the issue of the present enquiry.

The first piece of testimony relied on to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "Col. Burr was *levying* an armed body of 7,000 men from the state of New-York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "*levying*" has been said, according to the explanations of the Lexicons, to mean the embodying of troops, and there prove what is required. Although I do not suppose that Mr. Swartwout had consulted a dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the term, and find its first signification to be "to raise;" its second "to bring together." In common parlance, it may signify the one or the other. But its sense is certainly decided by the fact. If when Mr. Swartwout left Col. Burr, which must be supposed to have been in July, he was actually embodying men from New-York to the western states, what could veil his troops from human sight? An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the real sense then in which this term was used to be, that Col. Burr was raising or in other words engaging or enlisting men through the country described, for the enterprise he meditated.—The utmust point to which this testimony can be extended is, that it denotes a future embodying of men, which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it affords probable cause to believe that the troops did actually embody at the period designated for their assembling, which is sufficient to induce the Justice to whom the application is made to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony ought to depend greatly on the time at which the application is made. If soon after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge for treason, I should have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an enquiry into the effect. But I think every person must admit that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shown, every person I think must admit that ministers of justice at least ought not officially to entertain it. This I think must be conceded by all, but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof; and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced or suspicion becomes a ground too weak to stand upon.

Several months have elapsed, since this fact did occur, if it ever occurred. More than five weeks have elapsed, since the opinion of the Supreme Court has declared the necessity of proving the fact, if it exists. Why is it not proved?

To the Executive government is entrusted the important power of prosecuting those, whose crimes may disturb the public repose or endanger its safety. It would be easy in much less time than has intervened since Col. Burr has been alledged to have assembled his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the fact could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and interesting subject; and consequently, when at this late period no evidence, that troops have been actually embodied, is given, I must say that the suspicion, which in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless this want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the U. States that as affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by this very transaction of the attachment felt by our western for their eastern brethern, we justly felicitate ourselves. How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that a body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the union, and whose object was detected and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information!

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed, I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it; and its non-productions at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave at liberty to give to those suspicions, which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which at an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore insert in the commitment the charge of High Treason.—I repeat that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the Attorney to prefer an indictment for High Treason, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in New-Orleans, dated the 1st March.

There are strong hopes that Judge Workman and Lt. Colonel *Kerr*, (Orleans Militia) will meet their *deserts*. A consciousness of guilt has induced the first to resign his judgeship—and the packed jury who could not agree on the trial of Kerr, have been dismissed, and a new trial is ordered, notwithstanding the opposition of the Attorney-General, MR. BROWN, who, however, as well as Judge HALL, appear at present as zealous in the prosecutions of the culprits, as they lately were remiss. It appears to me that the President will act wisely by causing the governor to remove from office those persons who have been engaged in the secret combination with Workman and Co. This is notoriously the case with several who hold the most lucrative offices in this territory and their names must have been made known to the president.

A rapid change is taken place in the public mind daily, in favor of Wilkinson.

TRIBUTE OF APPLAUSE.
HIS EXCELLENCY,
Brigadier General James Wilkinson.

SIR,

The subscribers, masters of vessels in the port of New-Orleans, beg leave to express to you through this channel of communication, the high sense they entertain of your services in the present alarming crises.

Surrounded as we are by suspicion or deluded persons, more than ordinary means are requisite to frustrate their nefarious designs and though we deprecate military ascendency in a free government: yet we consider at this juncture, the only alternative to preserve the peace of the country, and maintain inviolate the real interests of the United States.

In all your measures, sir, we have perceived the arm of power, guided by the dictates of patriotism; and we are well convinced that the civil authority is set aside only because it is incompetent from the nature of its process, to avert the storm which was ready to burst over us.

That your exertions may be crowned with success, and your services meet the reward which they so justly merit, is the sincere wish of,

SIR,
Your admirers and friends,

Richard Stites,
David Brown,
Benjamin Bryan,
Edward O'brien,
Richard Field,
John Brown,
Stephen Clay,
James Stanford.
Daniel Orr,
Lloyd Jones,
Benjamin Swinson,
Saml. M'Cutcheon,
Amariah Williams,
Francis Pearson,
Robert Swain,
Thomas Stites,

William Allen,
Samuel Smith,
John Pratt,
John Cough,
J. Simonds,
P. Brown,
John Richards,
James Wilburn.
Philip Wilson, jun.
John Waller,
Wm. J. Pigot,
Edward Hunt,
O. Bostruck,
Thomas Churns
George Chapma
Presalvia Waldro

New-Orleans, 7th Feb. 1807.

Richard Stites, } Committee appointed
Lloyd, Jones, } to wait on the gene-
William J. Pigot, } ral.

To captain Richard Stites, Lloyd Jones and Wm. J. Pigot,—a committee from thirty-one masters of vessels in port of New-Orleans.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with great satisfaction this testimony of your approbation of my conduct, pending one of the most painful and interesting scenes of my life.

The spontaneous offerings of a band of patriots, assembled at this remote point from various quarters of the American union; of a body of respectable citizens, who, though personally unknown to me, have had an opportunity of witnessing my whole conduct cannot be too highly appreciated; because they must be considered the genuine offspring of the breast, uninduced by management, and untinctured by prejudice or personality.

If an ardent, honest zeal has impelled me to anticipate the tardy course of the law, for the salvation of the constitution, I hope the magnitude of the motive may extenuate the partial, personal, momentary tresspass; and that the decisive steps which have been forced upon me by a combination of imperious circumstances, may be preferred by every vigilent, faithful citizen, to a timid circumspection, which would have put to hazard the safety of this emporium and a whole country.

I beg you gentlemen, and those whom you represent, to accept my acknowledgments for your partiality, and my warmest wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness.

JAMES WILKINSON.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1807.

Letters and papers from New-Orleans, per the Mary, Capt. M'Cutcheon, arrived at Philadelphia, are to the 9th March. They merely state, that tranquility was at length restored; and express the hope, that, as government has been made to perceive how easily that remote possession may be agitated, by menaces of hostility, they will by a wise and discriminating policy, prevent a recurrence hereafter of similar circumstances.

MARIETTA, *April* 6.

On Tuesday last 31st March, at 4 o'clock, was launched from the ship yard of Col. Abner Lord, the ship JOHN ATKINSON, 330 tons burthen, built and owned by Col. Abner Lord.

At half past 4 o'clock the same day, and from the same yard, was launched the ship TUSCARAWA, 330 tons burthen, built by Mr. Marshal S. Jones, in every respect similar to the John Atkinson.

On Wednesday the 1st of April, at 6 o'clock A. M. was launched from the ship yard of Benjamin Ives Gilman, Esquire, the ship RUFUS KING, 300 tons burthen. The Rufus King is an elegant vessel, and in point of workmanship and good materials will bear comparison with any in the United States.

On Thursday and Friday, 2d and 3d April, was launched *Two United States' Gun Boats*, from the ship yard of gen. Edward W. Tupper, builder.

On the 1st inst. the above named three ships sailed in company from this port, with a fair wind and high water, saluted with cannon and the general acclamations of joy from numerous spectators.

At a meeting of Federal and Constitutional Republicans of Allegheny County, held at Robert Spencer's, on the 8th inst.

JOHN M'DOWELL, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM WILKINS, Sec'y.

Resolved unanimously, That, in order to confer with the Federal and Constitutional Republicans of the County and obtain their sense as to the proper Candidates to be supported at the next General Election, the Inhabitants of the several townships be requested to meet and choose delegates to represent them at a general meeting to be held at Robert Spencer's, on Saturday the 25th instant.

Resolved, That *Boyle Irwin*, *Robert Peebles*, *Henry Haslet*, *George Sutton*, *Anthony Beelen*, *Robert Simpson*, *William Hays*, *John Scull*, and *Abraham Kirkpatrick*. be a committee from the Borough, to meet and confer with the delegates from the other parts of the county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Tree of Liberty.

JOHN M'DOWELL, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM WILKINS, *Secretary*.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

THE ORPHANS.

MY chaise the village inn did gain,
Just as the setting sun's last ray,
Tipt with refulgent gold the vane,
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped,
The time till supper to beguile,
In moralizing o'er the dead,
That moulder'd round the ancient pile.

There many an humble green grave shew'd
Where want, and pain, and toil did rest,
And many a flattering stone I view'd
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A faded beach its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept:
On which, tho' scarce with grass o'ergrown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey
To want, it made my heart to ache.

My little children, let me know
How you in such distress appear;
And why you, wastful from you throw
That bread, which many a heart would cheer?

The little boy, in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd,
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
And if we had, we would not waste.

"But sister Mary's naughty grown
And will not eat, whate'er I say,
Though sure I am, the bread's her own,
And she has tasted none to day."

"Indeed," (the wan, starv'd Mary said)
"Till Henry eats I'll eat no more;
For yesterday I got some bread;
He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave,
I felt as though depriv'd of speech,
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay-cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did nearer draw,
And thus their tale of woe impart.

"Before my father went away,
Entic'd by bad men o'er the sea
Sister and I did naught but play....
We liv'd beside yon great ash tree.

"And then poor mother did so cry,
And look'd so chang'd I cannot tell;
She told us that she soon should die,
And bade us love each other well.

"She said that when the war was o'er,
Perhaps we might our father see;
But if we never saw him more,
That God our father then would be.

"She kiss'd us both, and then she died,
And we no more a mother have....
Here many a day we sat and cry'd
Together on poor mother's grave.

"But when our father came not here,
I thought if we could find the sea,
We should be sure to meet him there,
And once again should happy be.

"We hand in hand went many a mile,
And ask'd our way of all we met,
And some did sigh, and some did smile,
And we of some did victuals get.

"But when we reach'd the sea, and found,
'Twas one great water round us spread,
We thought that father sure was drown'd
And cry'd, and wish'd us both were dead.

"So we return'd to mother's grave,
And only long with her to be!
For Goody, when this bread she gave,
Said, father died beyond the sea.

"Then since no parents have we here,
We'll go and seek for God around;
Lady, pray can you tell us where
That God, our father, can be found?

"He lives in heaven, mother said,
And Goody says that mother's there;
So if she thinks we want his aid,
I think, perhaps she'll send him here."

I clasp'd the prattlers to my breast,
And said, come both and live with me....
I'll clothe ye, feed ye, give ye rest,
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still;
'Twas HE in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey his will,
Your steps to guide, your hearts to cheer.

(*London Courier*.

DENNIS MURPHY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to Second Street, next door to the sign of the SWAN, where he carries on the above busines in all its various branches. From his experience in business, the excellent quality of his leather, and the neatness and strength of his work, he flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He has now on hand, and shall constantly keep a handsome assortment of READY MADE WORK, to supply travellers, or merchants, or others, ascending or descending the rivers.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1807.

BARR IRON,

FOR SALE,
From Huntingdon and Centre Counties,
At a reduced price, by
E. DENNY.

April 15, 1807.

ATTENTION!

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 62d Regiment of Militia, Allegheny County Brigade, are requested to meet at the house lately occupied by Matthew Ocheltree, nine mile run, Pitt township, uniformed and armed, on the 4th Monday of April, inst. to perform the duties required of them by law.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
Lieut. Col. Com't.

April 18, 1807.

TO THE PUBLIC,

Particularly the MERCHANTS,

IN PITTSBURGH, AND ELSEWHERE.

BROTHERS,

YOUR friends of the Seneca Nation, belonging to Allegheny River, speak to you.—We hope you will be attentive, and listen to our talk. We understand that some of you are in the practice of trusting our Indians for goods, &c. Brothers—We have taken this matter into consideration, and, in order that the chain of friendship may be kept bright between you and us, we now earnestly entreat you not to trust our Indians any more, as we are determined to pay no debts contracted by individuals—and such as have accounts against any of our Tribe, we [illegible]quest them to pay early attention to recover them from those who have contracted the debt. Brothers, when application is made to you in future for trust, by any of our people, we hope you will then remember our talk, and attend to our request, and we shall ever consider it a mark of your friendship We request our talk may be put on the great paper, that you may not be deceived.

Agreed on at a Council held at the Cold Spring, 2d mo. 9th. 1807.

Signed by the followinig Chiefs—

Cornplanter † his mark,
Cockondanogah † his mark
Conudin † his mark
Agisquat-tah † his mark
Tus-an-dan-guit † his mark
Tiki-ando † his mark
Blue Eyes † his mark
Johnston Silverheels † his mark
John Pierce † his mark
Gan-hau-stee † his mark.

JEREMIAH STURGEON,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING and FERRYING in that commodious house of WM. Valentin's on the river Allegheny, Middle Ferry, sign of the Plough, formerly occupied by A. Davidson, where he will be well supplied with the best materials for the accommodation of those who may please to favor him with their custom. He also will have an assortment of both Wrought and Cut Nails, Brads and Sprigs, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE,

Forty-Six barrels of Tar,

together or by the barrel; if sold together, an approved Note at Sixty Days will be taken. Apply to

WM. GAZZAM.
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

April 21, 1807.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A STORE ROOM and CELLAR, in the south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's. The Store Room is in complete repair, and is not inferior to any in the Borough, being so convenient to the Market House. For terms apply to the subscriber now living on the premises.

JAMES DODDS.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1807.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm on [illegible]ode River, in Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, a Negro Man slave named GILBERT—He is very black, between thirty-five and forty years of age—about five feet, ten inches high—raw boned and loose made—he has lost his front upper teeth, and has a large scar on one of his legs just above his instep, occasioned by the cut of a scythe. He left the plantation on Easter Sunday, and it is supposed is making his way to the Ohio, in order to go down the river, as he has a wife belonging to Mr. William Johnson, who is now moved out to Kentucky with his family to settle in that country. He chews tobacco, is a fellow of simple and mean address, and easily alarmed. He will endeavour to pass for a free man, by the name of PETER MOORE, as he has a pass with that name inserted in it—his cloathing consisted of strong, country made, striped kersey, Osnaburg shirts, and a good felt hat.

If the above fellow should be taken up any where within forty miles of this place and brought home to me, I will pay TWENTY DOLLARS therefor—If more than forty miles, and within one hundred miles, FIFTY CENTS for every mile that he shall be so distant from he[illegible] when taken; if more than one hundr[illegible] miles from this place when apprehended, I will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to me. Should he be taken up and secured in a goal, I will give one half of the above reward, regulating the same by the distance he is from hence when apprehended, provided I receive immediate notice thereof by post and recover the Fellow.

JAMES CARROLL.

City of Baltimore, Aprill 7, 1807. 6t

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) }
March 23, 1807. } 3m.

ABRAHAM WATKINS,

BEGS leave to return his warm thanks to his customers, and the public generally, and to inform them that he has removed his *HAT MANUFACTORY* next door to the corner of Fifth Street, in Market Street; where he will continue to be supplied with HATS of every description, of the newest fashions and best workmanship. He hopes from his new arrangements, to be able to furnish supplies to merchants ascending or decending the rivers, on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh April 1, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

Late and Important Intelligence.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW-YORK, *April* 10.

"A gentleman has just handed us a Boston paper of Tuesday last. It mentions the arrival of the ship President Adams, in 34 days from Liverpool. London dates to Feb. 26, with details of important news.

"Sir Home Popham had arrived at London from Buenos Ayres in an American vessel.

"Bonaparte was ill at Warsaw with a nervous fever.

"A battle between the French and Russians, had heen fought at Mohringen on the 25th January. The French commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) and Marshal Ney. The French were defeated—Bernadotte lost 4,000 men prisoners, all his baggage, &c. The French were driven from Elbing into the forest of Stralsburgh, where they were surrounded.

"In the above action the Russian Lt. Gen. Von Anrepp was killed. Murat was wounded and taken. Bernadotte severely wounded. Rapp killed; Lannes lost both his leggs.

"It is now near 1 o'clock, and I must stop."

Interesting to the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of the following genuine *Medicines* has just been received direct from the sole proprietor's *Patent Medicine Warehouse*, No. 56, Maiden Lane, *New-York*. These celebrated Remedies have been in use for upwards of 7 years past throughout the United States, during which time they have probably cured more persons than all the medicines heretofore made public in America. Perhaps their greatest recommendation i , that they have been, and still are, counterfeited in most of the large cities of the Union:—therefore apply only to ANTHONY BEELEN, where the genuine kind may be had, he being appointed sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

—

Patent & Family Medicines,

Many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store ; they are recommended for

- Worms,
- Coughs and Colds,
- Asthma,
- Consumption,
- Gout,
- Rheumatism,
- Sprains,
- Palsy,
- Head-ache,
- Tooth-ache,
- Corns,
- Itch,
- Diseases of the Eyes,
- Ring Worms, Tetters, &c.
- Inward Weaknesses
- Nervous Disorders,
- Female complaints,
- HoopingCough, &c.

—

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard ;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Cronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

—

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

- Nervous disorders
- Consumptions,
- Lowness of spirits
- Loss of appetite
- Impurity of blood
- Hysterical affections
- Inward weaknesses
- Seminal weaknesses
- Fleuralbus,or whites
- Obstinate gleets
- Barrenness
- Violent cramps in the stomach and back
- Indigestion
- Melancholy
- Gout in the stomach
- Pains in the limbs
- Relaxations
- Involuntary emissions
- Impotency, &c. &c.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remitent and intermitent fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual : and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

—

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflamations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

—

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted a certain remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situatioin and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and might be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

HAHN's True and Genuine German Corn Plaister,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

For Tetters, Ring Worms, Pimples, &c.

—

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

—

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed, that a fresh supply has now been received, of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and least inconvenience possible.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore-throats, and approaching consumptions.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility, occasioned thereby—yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians ; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

—

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary ; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

—

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which (there is reason to believe) have within six years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND *persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.*

To the Proprietor of Hamilton's Lozenges.

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull heavy continual headache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness ; and was rendered incapable of attending my business, thro' loss of strength ; sometimes could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days ; when my appetite would become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life ; when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for ; I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength, as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother, witnessing its surprising efficacy, was induced to take a dose tho' in tolerable health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account. Yours, very respectfully,

AQUILA GOLDING.

At the Mills, Hartford Road,
two miles from Baltimore.

☞ *Note—Apply only to* ANTHONY BEELEN, *Pittsburgh. Sold wholesale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane, New-York.*

LOOKING GLASSES.

—

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST

Imported Looking Glasses,

For Sale (for Cash only) by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27th, 1807.

N. B. Clock and Picture Glasses of any dimension, by the above. tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WISH to sell a *GRIST MILL*, with one hundred and sixty Acres of Land, situate in Belmont county, Ohio, about four miles from St. Clair'sville. This property is in the heart of a rich and populous country ; the Mill is on a good stream of water, and the great road from Wheling to Chillicothe and Limestone passes through the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the subscriber in Wheling.

C. HAMMOND.

February 2d, 1807. tf.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops n Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, *&c.*) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, *&c. &c.*

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

CASH.

The highest price in Cash will be given for all kinds of

Oak and Hemlock Bark, Hides,

and *Calf Skins, &c.*

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Leather.

Apply to, JOHN HANCOCK.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1807. 2m.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 33 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease.

JOHN SIMONSON.

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the **STILL**, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.